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THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853.

COPPER ORE AND COAL.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of conversing with Dr. McClanahan, Assistant State Geologist, and learned from him some interesting facts in relation to the mineral deposits of the State.

It seems now to be considered certain that the copper region of this State is sixty miles in breadth, extending from Northeast to Southwest, including the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Chatham, Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Moore, Montgomery, and Mecklenburg; and it is probable that there is copper in Cabarrus, Rowan, Lincoln, Catawba, Person, Caswell, Granville, and Rockingham. Dr. McClanahan has himself examined, during the last five or six weeks, at least one hundred copper mines.

We saw specimens in his possession, from Allright's, in Chatham, which will yield, it is said, 60 per cent. In Chatham County, for example, copper ore has been discovered upon the lands of the following persons: William Headen's, Rocky River, a small vein of native copper; the Messrs. Ellington, two mines; Mrs. Hinton, Mr. Fike, Mr. Womble, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Brown, Mr. Albright, Mr. William Albright, Mr. S. S. Jackson, Messrs. Allen, and Mr. Snipes—making in all fourteen mines. We learn, also, that lead has been discovered in Chatham. Lead has also been found in Johnston, on the lands of J. W. B. Watson, Esq.; and iron ore, we learn, abounds in the lands of the same gentleman.

Much interest is felt in the copper business in some of the Counties above named, and we learn that purchasing and leasing of land, preparatory to mining, is the order of the day.

Discoveries of copper ore have also been made along the Tennessee line, and in the Counties of Cherokee, Macon, and Haywood, in this State. A letter before us, dated Macon County, April 25th, says:

"Our county is in a state of excitement. The copper veins have been followed for a long time, and to this point, and several persons are now here entering the lands. The ore has every appearance that it is as valuable as that, I do not know where the people are to come from to work them all, as the extent of the copper country is great—eighty miles long and twenty to thirty broad."

The Charleston Courier notices as follows the copper mines of the Rowan region of this State:

"COPPER AND DIAMONDS IN NORTH CAROLINA. We are informed by Professor C. U. Shepard, who has just returned from a fortnight's exploration in the counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus, and Rowan, that the prospect of an abundant supply of copper ore is afforded by the indications presented in the mines of those counties. The great tell-tale region known as Gold Hill, in Rowan, and which, next to the famous Dorne's mine in this State, is the most productive deposit of the precious metal in the United States—is, perhaps, the most promising repository thus far brought to light. Other places may hereafter prove equally rich; but the gold veins at Gold Hill, being already worked to a depth of nearly three hundred and fifty feet, afford the most favorable opportunity in the country for judging of the character of that spot for copper—a metal which rarely shows itself in much richness at the top of the ground. Already, from the depths referred to, tons of merchantable copper ore are daily raised; and the indications are such as to lead the professor to predict that Gold Hill will very speedily acquire a character for copper as distinguished as that which it has long since established for gold."

The professor, while in Charlotte, was presented with a diamond, by Dr. Levenhorne, a late graduate of our medical College. That gentleman had lately discovered it on his estate at Pioneer Mills; and this is the second specimen of this precious gem found within the year in the county. Hitherto no special search has been made for the diamond, these specimens having been discovered in a manner purely accidental."

We copy from a Baltimore paper an article on the subject of copper, containing a table showing the advance in prices of the article since February last:

"Copper. Particular attention attaches, at this moment, to copper, and all articles of which it forms a component part, on account of the very high prices prevailing, which have been brought about by the largely increased demand and the reduced supplies from the principal mines at home and abroad. The receipts of copper ore from the South American mines have of late years been comparatively limited, vessels having found more profitable employment in loading with other articles, particularly guano; and from the northern mining districts of our own country, only a small quantity of the article has been sent to market. The carrying trade of the world was increasing most rapidly, more vessels probably having been built during the last five years than ever before during the same space of time; and there are now on the stocks, and under contract, from Maine to Florida, a greater number of vessels, according to all accounts, than ever heretofore. With all vessels, it is well known, the sheathing for the preservation of the bottom timbers, is one of the most expensive items, and an idea may therefore be formed of the extent of the increased demand within the last three or four years, or since the shipping of the world has so rapidly multiplied, for all articles suitable for bottom sheathing, such as copper and yellow metal. These facts furnish the philosophy, we think, of the great advance in copper."

The following table will exhibit, at a glance, the extent of the advance in copper in this market:

Supreme Court Reports.

The Reports of Law and Equity cases for December Term of this Tribunal, are now in the course of publication, and will soon be ready for delivery. We are requested by the Reporter, Mr. Busbee, to state that he was furnished by the late Reporter with a list of his subscribers to the Reports, to whom copies will be sent. Other members of the Bar who may desire the work, will please forward their names.

"ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART." We are under obligations to the publisher for the May number of this valuable and entertaining work. This number contains some sixty pages of reading matter, and is illustrated with thirty-two handsome engravings. This magazine, though this is but the fifth number, has already reached a large circulation. Address Alexander Montgomery, 17 Spruce St., New York; terms, \$3 per annum. The work may also be had at Mr. Pomeroy's.

More Slavery Agitation. The Methodist Conference of Massachusetts recently in session at Ipswich, adopted a series of Resolutions against African slavery, and against admitting any more slaveholders into the Church; also for amending the discipline so as to prohibit the reception of slaveholders into communion with the Church.

The Conference also adopted the Maine Liquor Law, and resolved to send five delegates to the World's Convention.

The caloric ship Ericsson is now lying at her dock in Williamsburg, New York. The Tribune says important alterations are going on in her machinery, which the owners are confident will considerably increase her speed. She is to be ready to sail for London soon after the first of July. Capt. Ericsson and some of the principal owners will go out in her to Europe.

stretches across the entire State from the Virginia to the South Carolina line.

North Carolina is, perhaps, the most favored State in the Confederacy so far as mineral wealth is concerned. She has iron, gold, silver, lead, plumbago, coal, copper, lime, marble and diamonds; she has fine water-power, and vast forests of timber untouched by the axe, and millions of acres of good land yet to be cleared and cultivated. We know of no region in the old States, which holds out greater inducements to emigrants than are held out here.

Our system of internal improvements is now fairly under way; and with the steady development of her natural resources, by means of cheapened transportation, steam, and the labors of the mechanic and artisan, North Carolina bids fair soon to take rank among the leading States of the Confederacy.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Road was held in this City on Tuesday last—John D. Hawkins, Esq., of Franklin, in the Chair, and Mr. Hymen, of Warren, Secretary.

The State was represented by Perrin Busbee, Esq., and intelligent delegations were in attendance from Petersburg and Norfolk. There was also a good attendance of stockholders from Wake, Franklin, Granville and Warren Counties. The meeting was harmonious, and the friends of the Road were much pleased at the spirit manifested on the occasion.

We learn that though the cars are running daily between Gaston and Weldon for the transportation of passengers and freight, that portion of the road is not yet in the condition in which the Commissioners desire to place it before turning it over to the Company; and it was, with the concurrence of all, agreed to leave it in their hands for the present. Dr. Collins, the President of the Seaboard Road, stated that it would be in complete order and ready to be turned over by the 1st of June. In the meantime the cars will continue to run over it daily. The charter, as amended by the last General Assembly, was unanimously accepted.

From the Report of the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, made to the meeting, it appears that the receipts from transportation for the last six months have been as follows:

October, - - -	\$8,257 10
November, - - -	7,535 29
December, - - -	5,734 74
January, - - -	6,025 73
February, - - -	6,238 90
March, - - -	10,962 47

We learn that the contract for building the connecting link between the Raleigh and Gaston Depot and the Central Road Depot, was taken by Mr. Jacob Mordecai, of this County, he being the lowest bidder. This work, it is thought, can be completed in about four months. The contract for the mason-work was taken by Mr. Colborn, of this City.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

We are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for the May number of this interesting periodical. The contents are as follows: Old Ironsides, by James Fenimore Cooper—a Railroad Lyric—Virginia in a novel form, concluded—Nineveh and Babylon—the St. Nicholas and the Five Points—Galgano—the Student Life of Daniel Webster—Elegant Tom Dillar—the Cat's Fugue—"Our Own," continued—Villette and Ruth—Miss Peck's Friend—Lowell, the Poet—Reminiscences of Honolulu—Alison's Histories—Ornithomanes—Hidden Light—Editorial Notes, &c.

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MEETING IN CRAVEN.

A meeting of the Democracy of Craven was held in Newbern on the 27th April, Council R. Wood, Esq., in the chair, and H. C. Jones, Secretary. Delegates were appointed to the District Convention to be held on the 9th of next month, and the following Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention of the Democrats of the 2nd Congressional District to select a candidate for the approaching canvass, and that the Democrats of Craven will cordially welcome our brethren of the District to our good town of Newbern on the 9th of June next."

"Resolved, That we believe the prosperity of the Country has been promoted by the triumph of Democratic principles, and that under their benign influence we have full promise of harmony and union at home, and respect abroad."

"Resolved, That our late triumph can only be made permanent by the union of our party, and that we the Democrats of Craven, will now, as we have ever done, resist every tendency to dissension, and will support to a man the nominee of the Convention, trusting to their wisdom to select a good Democrat."

First District. The Elizabeth City Pioneer contains a letter from Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, in reply to one addressed him by a number of Democrats soliciting his acceptance of a nomination for Congress, in which he declines a nomination, and declares his intention to retire to private life.

A call also appears in the Pioneer for a District Convention to be held at Gatesville some time this month, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress. That paper earnestly urges the propriety of running a candidate whoever may be the Whig candidate, and thinks that the election of a Democrat not altogether improbable. This course is certainly one that should be pursued; the Whig majority is not so great as to render defeat certain, and even if it was, the party will gain strength by rallying around a standard-bearer of its own. Such was the policy pursued in the old 8th District, and it was attended by a material reduction of the Whig majority.

Gold. Rep. and Pat.

Mr. Daniel retires to private life after a long and useful service in the House of Representatives, and he will carry with him the respect and confidence of the Democracy generally. We regret to see the country deprived of the talents and capacity for business of such a man. As Chairman of the House Committee on Claims he acquitted himself with marked credit, and acquired a distinction which was not confined to his District or State; while upon all issues involving the rights of the State and the principles of Jefferson, Jackson Democracy, he was true as steel. We wish him, in private life, all prosperity and happiness.

FREE NEGROES IN DELAWARE.

The Convention for revising the Constitution, in session at Dover, has passed the following section as a part of the new Constitution, by a vote of 19 yeas to 8 nays:

"No free negro or mulatto, not now an inhabitant of the State, or who shall leave the State with intent to change his residence, shall, after the adoption of this constitution, settle in this State, or come into and remain within the State more than ten days. All contracts made with any free negro or mulatto, coming into the State contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be void; and any person who shall employ such free negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars."

There are, it is stated, about 18,000 free persons of color in Delaware—making about one-third of the whole population.

Illinois, it will be remembered, has also adopted some most stringent laws in relation to free negroes. The free States are beginning to feel the evil of the increase of this unfortunate class, and we may look for similar movements in other quarters. We hope the slaveholding States will see to it that these free persons of color are not crowded out of the free States upon them.

DEATH OF JUDGE GIBSON. Judge John B. Gibson, late Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on the 3d. The deceased has for the last forty years adorned the bench of the Supreme Court of that State, and had by his eminent talents contributed more than any man of his time to elucidate and establish the jurisprudence of the Commonwealth.

Ex-President Van Buren, who has just sailed for Europe, is accompanied by his son Martin. It is stated he will visit the Courts of England, France, Spain, and those of other European countries. An Ex-President in Europe will be a novelty. Mr. Van Buren, though about seventy years of age, is still as healthful and vigorous as a man of fifty.

REMEDY FOR YELLOW FEVER. A correspondent writes: "A few years ago, I fell in company with a very intelligent captain of a merchant ship, who had made many voyages to the West Indies and also to the coast of Africa, and he informed me that as an antidote to the fevers prevailing in those climates he always took with him a large bottle of finely pulverized charcoal, of which he gave him a teaspoonful three times a day in a glass of water, and he never lost a man by the yellow fever, though other ships were daily losing their men. Should any one have faith to try this, with good effects, I hope it may be published to the world."

Railroad Gauges seem likely to become greatly confused, occasioning thereby endless perplexity. The New York and Erie road has a gauge of six feet in width, while the Pennsylvania road all have at present a gauge of 4 feet 8 1/2 inches in width. This is the same gauge adopted in Indiana and Illinois. In Ohio the railroad gauge is different from both these, being four feet ten inches, and now it appears that some of the roads running south from the Ohio river have adopted a new gauge, differing from all the others, viz: five feet. This is the case with the Lexington and Danville road, as well as the Covington and Lexington.

NUNCUPATIVE WILL. Among the decisions of the court of appeals reported in the New York Evening Post is an interesting case of the captain of a vessel, who, having been suddenly attacked by cholera, orally declared his wishes in reference to the disposition of his estate in the presence of witnesses. These oral declarations were admitted to probate by the Surrogate, and his decision has been sustained by the court of appeals.

The direct Railroad connection between Raleigh and Portsmouth, has just been completed, by the opening of the Weldon and Gaston Road, a connecting link some twelve miles in length between the terminus at the Portsmouth and Roanoke Road at Weldon, and that of the Raleigh and Gaston, at Gaston. The citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Baltimore, Raleigh, besides various places on the line, have been jubilating over the opening ceremony, from which an increase of intercourse is expected to flow, bringing with it corresponding benefits. Some of the towns were a little "highfalutin," but that is natural, and will happen in all such cases. This event can have little, if any direct influence upon this place, and if it benefits our friends in Raleigh or elsewhere, we shall rejoice over the prosperity of a portion of our common State, which prosperity may again react for our benefit in some other way, and at any rate, must prove a source of pride and pleasure to every true lover of North Carolina.

The Standard of Saturday remarks upon the absence from the Wilmington papers of any expressions of jealousy towards those Virginia nuptials over which our friends in that direction have been glorying. There was no ground for such expressions in this case, or if there ever had been this was not the fitting occasion. The connection was absolutely necessary and proper as matters stood, and if there is to be any connection, it is not with the Weldon and Gaston connection, but with the original system, or rather want of all system, which resulted in so much loss to the State Treasury, and gave such a back-set to Internal Improvements within her borders. But all these things have now passed beyond the control of friends or opponents. As they stand they are fixed facts, and it would certainly be making matters worse, than that, for us to perpetuate the unpleasant feelings which exist at any time or times have sprung up, and thus erect a barrier against mutual assistance or hearty co-operation in plans for the benefit of the State and of its different portions. Better to let unprofitable and perhaps hurtful jealousies drop so that the future may have a fair chance. This Portsmouth affair is a matter of the past. It is, as we have before remarked, a fixed fact, and being so, we sincerely trust that it may prove a pleasant and advantageous one.

The exertions of the community here are as active now as at any former period in the history of the town. They have asked the assistance of the General Government for their harbor, and have provided themselves with a harbor, and have put their own shoulders to the wheel. If true to themselves, they feel that failure cannot be the result—that the improvement will be made, and twenty feet secured. They want the influence and sympathy of the State with them; they wish to meet their friends throughout North Carolina in a liberal and generous spirit; and they expect to be met by them in the same. We will publish the Standard's article to-morrow.

FIRE. On Saturday morning, 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in Mr. Griffin Barnes's Blind and Cabinet Factory on Yaxley's lane, between Church Street and the Southern terminus of Fenchurch, and in a few minutes some seven or eight tenements, principally of wood, including the old Dutch roof house, formerly known as DeFord's Tavern, were at the mercy of the flames.

Mr. Barnes lost, in addition to his factory and turning shop, a large quantity of ready made work, all his tools, and a valuable horse. His loss is estimated at \$1200 or \$1500—no insurance. We regret to add that several ladies who occupied some of the tenements destroyed, lost all their furniture, and that they are thereby rendered almost entirely destitute. So rapid was the spread of the flames—that but little time was allowed the individuals appearing glad to escape with their lives. Had the fire happened at a much earlier hour, it is thought that some of the occupants, at least, would have perished in the flames; indeed, it was reported that a daughter of Mrs. Cooper, aged about nine years, had been burnt to death. We hope the report is without foundation.

Mr. Charles Freeman and Mr. J. Tompkins, Cabinet makers, lost each three or four hundred dollars, and Mrs. Mahoney, Milliner, perhaps one hundred. Mr. Stone, Mr. Dudley and Mr. John Woodward lost all their furniture. Among the other sufferers are Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Shvedore and Mrs. Catharine Schutte. The principal buildings destroyed belonged to Jos. Nash, Esq., and are fully insured in the Mutual Office.

This fire was manifestly the work of an incendiary, and is situated in several places. The police officers are vigilantly endeavoring, and with some prospect of success, to find out and arrest the base wretches who so recklessly destroy property and endanger life.

The fire companies were promptly on the spot, and did their best, but could do little more than prevent the further spread of the flames. Norfolk Argus.

Religious troubles appear to be rife in Cincinnati. Late they had a most exciting contest for school directors, in which the Catholic candidates were all defeated. A few days ago, David T. Snellbaker, the mayor of the city, forbid a Protestant street-preacher from holding forth on the Sabbath, on the plea that his sermon against the Catholics had the tendency of inciting to riot. This preacher, however, disregarded the warrant, and the very Sunday on which he was forbidden to speak he mounted upon the head of a barrel in the midst of the market place and was speaking to a crowd of about a hundred persons, when the mayor, attended by the regular police and a large body of special officers, appeared upon the ground and obliged him to desist. This was in the morning. In the afternoon of the same day a great Catholic procession, numbering from five to six thousand men, with banners, flags, banners, and a large number of bands of music, marched through the streets to lay the corner stone of a Catholic church. The Catholic church bells were rung during the whole time, the brass bands, comprehending nearly all in the city, were playing, and the procession marched through half the town, blocking up the streets, making an ostentatious parade, which created a great deal of excitement, sufficient to render some of the streets impassable to church-going people, and to disturb the stillness of the Sabbath. This mayor had out a large police force to protect the procession. These circumstances lead to the holding of a large public meeting, which denounced the conduct of the mayor, and led to the appointment of a committee of a hundred citizens to wait upon him, and request his immediate resignation. The object of the mayor appears to have been to prevent a riot on the occasion of the Catholic procession, but in doing so, he has thoroughly aroused the Protestant population, and added fuel to a religious excitement which was already very deep and bitter.

Intelligence.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS AND THE SLAVE TRADE. The Daily Times, of New York, says there are now in that city several mercantile houses engaged in the slave trade, and that some of the vessels have recently left New York and other American ports for the African coast. These vessels clear for some Cuban port, where they never arrive; and being provided with false papers, and sailing under the American flag, they succeed in reaching the coast, obtaining cargoes of slaves and landing them in Cuba, with the connivance and complicity of the Spanish authorities.

FRANCE AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The present demands of the French government against the Sandwich Islands are represented to be extortionate, and wholly incompatible with the independence of the Islands. It is also said that they are to be enforced by a squadron of two 60 gun ships and four other vessels of war—a fleet sufficient to sweep the Islands and reduce them under French domination.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Gen. Pierce Sitting out the Office—Helds—Messrs. Soule's and Burdett's Instructions—Central American Affairs—Mr. Buchanan and his Mission—The Military Asylum, &c.

The rumor that the President was to leave the city, on a visit to New Hampshire, on the 5th of this month, created no little excitement among the office expectants. They concluded that their cases would be forthwith disposed of, but now it appears that Gen. Pierce intends to sit them out. The summer which will drive them out, will not, it seems, melt him.

Mr. Soule is to visit this city in a few weeks, for the purpose of receiving his instructions, and will then proceed to New York, where he will take his departure without delay for Europe.

As to Mr. Burdett's instructions, I presume that he has already received them, and they will probably conform with the views of the administration, as frequently presented in its only known organ—the Union. The mission is promising in the eyes of Young America.

Mr. Burdett will, if I mistake not, find the San Juan question already disposed of, upon his arrival, and the measures desired by the government already accomplished.

Mr. Buchanan is soon to be here, and the means of getting rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will afford ample scope for his sagacity and ingenuity. The Honduras question alone does not afford sufficient ground for the abrogation of the treaty. But the Bay Islands question is more hopeful. But if Great Britain should yield that point and every minor point for the sake of holding up to the treaty, Mr. Buchanan's diplomacy must fail.

On the 5th of the present month the commissioners for the selection of the Western Military Asylum will assemble in this city for the purpose of determining finally on a site. It is believed that Harrodsburg, Ky., will be selected as the site, and the necessary land, for such an institution, having all the requisites for such a location, General Scott and Wool will soon arrive here, and the object so circumspectly pursued last summer will then be found. If Harrodsburg Springs be selected, no additional building will be required, and, in point of salubrity, beauty, and accessibility, no place in the West could surpass it.

I have some doubt of the correctness of the rumor that Col. Gadsden is to be appointed Minister to Mexico, and Gov. Seymour to Russia. But it may be so.

ION.

ROBERTS—SINGULAR DETECTION.

Mr. Samuel B. Parmelee, of Wallingford, a son of the Sheriff of the county, had \$1750 in money, a watch worth \$150, and a considerable amount of jewelry, stolen from his house, on Wednesday night. Being unable to gain any clue on the thief, he was induced to consult a "medium," or clairvoyant, living between Wallingford and Durham.

She stated that the property was stolen by a servant girl, about 16 years of age; that she had secured the property, and the remainder of the money in another place. They returned and made search, but were unable to find any of the lost property. The girl, however, was watched, and finally concluded to revisit the clairvoyant. On being put into the mesmeric state, she said the rest of the money had been burned since their previous visit, and that the jewelry was then thrown into a well, which she described with great particularity, and also other circumstances tending to convince her hearers of the truth of her statements.

On returning, the well was searched, and the jewelry found in it precisely as it had been described. The girl was then induced to confess—when she acknowledged that she had stolen the property, that she had burned half the money, and after the first search, she had burned the remainder. She also said the jewelry was under the stone when the first search was made. In fact, she confessed all the clairvoyant had stated, and a corroboration of her confession, a slip of paper which was around a portion of the bills, were found in the ashes, partly consumed.

The girl was arrested, and is now confined in the County Jail.

The circumstances of this case are most singular, and go a great way to substantiate the truth of Psychology. New Haven Journal and Courier.

A DODGE. When Deacon—got into a bad position, he was very expert in crawling out of it. Though quick tempered, he was one of the best deacons in the world. He would not in a sober moment utter an oath, or anything like one, for his weight in church.

At the close of a rainy day, he was milking upon a knoll in his barn-yard, one side of which was a dirty slough, and on the other an old ram that in consideration of his usual quiet disposition, was allowed to run with the cows. The deacon was piously humming "Old Hundred," and just finished the line ending with "exalted high," when the ram obeying a sudden impulse to be aggressive, gave him a blow from behind that put him up a short distance, only to fall directly in the slough, where the dirty water was deep enough to give him a thorough immersing. As he crawled out, and before he rose from his hands and knees, he looked over his shoulder at the ram, and then he quietly vociferated—

"You d—d old cuss!" but looking around and seeing one of his neighbors at the barn, looking at him, he added in the same breath, "if I may be allowed the expression." Corbel Bog.

MR. SOULE'S FLIGHT FROM FRANCE. We met the other day in reading the memoirs of the great French author, Alexander Dumas, a mention of the circumstances to which we are indebted for Mr. Soule's immigration to and settlement in the United States. As it may be interesting to our readers, particularly at this time, when the distinguished gentleman is in our city, we copy the translation for the benefit of those who do not read the French:

"TRANSLATION. In the intimacy of Mery and Barthelmy I lived at this time one of the principal editors of a journal called the Yellow Dwarf. This editor was named Soule. He had been two months in prison for an article on San Domingo. He did not relish his experience of prison life. He happened to bear a strong resemblance to Barthelmy, which permitted of his using his passport. Barthelmy lent it to him. Soule fled to London, and thence to the United States, where he is now the first lawyer of New Orleans, and makes by his practice one hundred thousand francs a year."

*Two distinguished French authors.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM. We regret to learn that there was on Monday night the 26th ultimo, a very destructive Hail Storm in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, in this County. The hail broke out nearly all the window glass in the houses in that vicinity—killed birds and chickens, and injured materially vegetation and stock of every description, where exposed to the storm. Our informant assures us that the hail lay on the ground next morning to the depth of some eighteen inches. This may seem incredible but it is nevertheless true. Mr. Benjamin Innot, Mr. Thomas P. Matthews and Mr. James S. Williams were among the principal sufferers by the storm. This storm was accompanied with much rain and wind. Previous to it the weather had been sultry. Though this storm was very destructive where it passed along, and some of our friends suffered great loss, which we very much regret, we are gratified to learn that it was not general, but confined to a narrow space in length and breadth. Halifax Republican.

THE SOUTH. I am much interested in the condition of the colored race in the South. I have been surprised to find that so large a portion of them—some well informed people say that one-half, others one-third part of the adults—can read. Almost invariably they look as if they are well cared for, so far as their physical wants are concerned. There are a large number of them professing Christianity, and many, I doubt not are truly pious. The most of them are either Methodists or Baptists. They delight in having their own religious meetings, and it is really interesting to see with what ardor they join in the singing, during the service and at its close. I have heard each heart felt singing in its close, as among these people. And their prayers are of times very striking. Only think of a good old negro man, a slave, praying for the master and mistress of a family, at a prayer meeting in their parlor, that "God would help them, and enable them to live in his fear, and dwell together in happiness like two birds in one nest." Was there ever anything more beautiful.

Cor. Journal of Commerce.

A NEW SLAVE STATE. Ion, of the Baltimore Sun, says: "The territory of Washington, so fertile and salubrious, and so inviting to agricultural enterprise, is opened, by the liberality of Congress, for the reception of Southern immigrants with their slaves. A considerable number of citizens of Missouri and Kentucky, and probably Virginia, will avail themselves of the boon and of the opportunity thus unexpectedly afforded for the introduction of another great slave state into the Union."

Mr. Chase, Mr. Hale and Mr. Sumner were so wholly engrossed by their admiration of the works and triumphs of Mrs. Stowe, that they suffered the bill establishing the magnificent territory of Washington to be passed without the usual recognition of the ordinance of 1793—or the Wilnot proviso.

Richmond Enquirer.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO. Santa Anna's reception along the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico is said to have been most enthusiastic. Triumphant arches were erected at the different towns and he was everywhere received with acclamation, firing of cannon, ringing of bells, burning of fireworks, and other demonstrations of joy.

Gen. Lombardini had created the post of Capital General of Land and Sea, with a salary of \$13,000 a year, and had named Santa Anna to that post. Santa Anna declined the honor.

Judge Conkling, it is said, had declared to the Mexican Government that his Government disapproved of the conduct of the Governor of New Mexico.

ION.

Condition of the Markets.

New York, May 3. Flour opened active, but fell off at the close—sales of 6,750 bbls; at 4 69 a \$4 75 for State, and 4 75 a \$5 for Genesee; sales of 2,500 bbls. Southern at 5 12 a \$5 25. Wheat nominal—buyers ask concessions. Corn—holders ask an advance which is not conceded—sales of 20,000 bushels at 64 cents for mixed, and 68 cents for yellow. Coffee—sales of 500 bags at 91 a 92 for Rio and 114 for Java. Molasses—sales of 400 bbls. at 38 a 39 cents for Orleans, and 27 cents for Cuba. Sugar—sales of 500 bbls at 51 a 52 cents for Orleans, and 51 cents for Cuba. Whiskey—sales of 150 bbls. at 92 cents. Pork—sales of 250 bbls. at \$15 75 for mess and \$13 31 for prime. Beef—sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$13. Cut Meats—sales of 250 bbls. at 64 cents for shoulders, and 62 cents for hams. Lard—sales of 250 bbls. at 93 a 10 cents. Cotton—sales of 4,500 bales at 1 cent decline.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, John W. Carson, Esq., of Washington, to Miss Alice F. Galea, daughter of late Watson R. Galea, Esq.

AMERICAN HARDWARE, &C.

E. P. TABB & CO.

HEAD OF THE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

ARE receiving large additions to their stock, by almost every arrival from the East, which having been purchased at the cash discount prices, they are enabled, and determined to sell as low as